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## In The United States Patent And Trademark Office

Applicant:	Raymond G. Blair et al.	Art Unit:	3729
Serial No.:	09/802,420	Attorney Docket:	WC0001D-A
Filed:	9 March 2001	Appeal No. _____	
For:	Ablative Method For Forming RF Ceramic Block Filters		
Examiner:	A. Dexter Tugbang		

### Revised Appeal Brief Transmittal

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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Sir:

In response to the Notification of Non-Compliance With 37 CFR 1.192(c) dated 7 May 2004, Applicants submit the enclosed Reveased Appeal Brief (in triplicate).

The Examiner noted that the original brief did not contain a concise explanation of the claimed invention pursuant to 37 CFR 1.192(c)(4) with page number and drawing references. Applicants have expanded the "Summary of Invention" section and added references to the drawings and specification.

The Examiner noted that the original brief did not contain a statement concerning related appeals or interferences pursuant to 37 CFR 1.192(c)(2). A statement under this section has been added.

Finally, the Examiner noted that the original brief omitted a statement regarding which claims stand or fall together. This objection is respectfully traversed in that the original brief addressed this issue in original Section 6. Applicants have nonetheless reviewed this aspect of the brief carefully and recommended for convenience that the obviousness rejection of claims 28-27 be divided into only two subgroups.

Respectfully Submitted,



Steven Weseman (Reg. No. 41,372)

CTS Wireless Components  
171 Covington Drive  
Bloomingdale, Illinois 60108  
(630) 924-3790; (630) 295-6603 – Facsimile

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this Transmittal of Revised Appeal Brief (and enclosed REVISED APPEAL BRIEF) are being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail on 7 June 2004 in an envelope addressed to Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.



Steven Weseman



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### REVISED APPEAL BRIEF

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Sir:

Applicants appeal the final rejection of claims 27-38 in the identified application.

**1. Real Party In Interest - 37 CFR §1.192(c)(1)**

The real party in interest is CTS Corporation (NYSE:CTS).

**2. Related Appeals and Interferences - 37 CFR §1.192(c)(2)**

The undersigned confirms there are no known appeals or interferences related to the subject application.

**3. Status of Claims - 37 CFR §1.192(c)(3)**

Claims 27-38 are on appeal, all of which were added during prosecution.

Original claims 1-26 have been cancelled.

The claims on appeal are set forth in the Appendix hereto for ready reference.

**4. Status of All Amendments Filed Subsequent to  
Final Rejection - 37 CFR §1.192(c)(4)**

No amendments have been filed since the final rejection.

**5. Summary of the Invention - 37 CFR §1.192(c)(5)**

The claimed invention pertains to methods (FIG. 5; 14:10-20) for manufacturing communication signal filters (FIG. 3; 42) using a shaped and metallized block of ceramic (FIG. 2; 40). The claimed manufacturing methods (FIG. 5; 14:10-20) relate to using

laser ablation (5:9-14) of a fully metallized ceramic block (FIG. 2; 41/42) such that the laser treated unmetallized areas are recessed (FIG. 3; 70, 72, 74, 76, 78 and 80) into the ceramic block.

A method of manufacturing (FIG. 5; 14:10-20) an RF ceramic filter (FIG. 3; 42) comprises the steps of forming a block of ceramic material (FIG. 2; 39/40) having an outer surface with at least one pair of opposing sides (FIG. 1; 12, 14) and defining a plurality of through holes (FIG. 3; 45) extending between the opposing sides (FIG. 1; 12, 14). The block (FIG. 2; 39/40) is covered with a conductive coating (13:24-14:1) and then heat treated (14:12-14). The heat treated block is then ablatively etched at selected areas (FIG. 3; 70, 72, 74, 76, 78 and 80) to form a pattern (14:6-9) of metallized and unmetallized areas on the block (FIG. 2; 39/40). The step of ablatively etching is carried out such that the unmetallized areas (FIG. 3; 70, 72, 74, 76, 78 and 80) are recessed (5:13-16) into the block of ceramic material (FIG. 3; 39/40).

## **6. Statement of All Issues Presented for Review - 37 CFR §1.192(c)(6)**

The following issues are presented for review:

I. Would claim 27 have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art [35 U.S.C. §103] at the time the claimed invention was made in view of the teachings of U.S. Patent No. 6,081,174 to Takei et al. (the "Takei patent")?

II. Would claims 28-37 have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art [35 U.S.C. §103] at the time the claimed invention was made in view of the teachings of the Takei patent when combined with the teachings of U.S. Patent No. 6,154,106 to De Lillo (the "De Lillo patent")?

III. Would claim 38 have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art [35 U.S.C. §103] at the time the claimed invention was made in view of the teachings of the Takei patent when combined with the teachings of the De Lillo patent and U.S. Patent No. 5,512,866 to Vangala et al. (the "Vangala patent")?

## **7. Grouping of the Claims for Each Ground of Rejection - 37 CFR §1.192(c)(7)**

Claims 28-37 have been rejected as a group. Pursuant to 37 CFR §1.192(c)(6) Applicants state that these claims do not stand or fall together. Without conceding patentable distinction for purposes other than this appeal, Applicants recommend separately reviewing patentability arguments according to the following subgroups:

subgroup I – claims 28, 29, 33-37; subgroup II - claims 30, 31, 32.

Claims 28-32 are dependent on claim 1 and define separate specific embodiments of the invention. Claims 28 and 29 further require a second heat treatment, and in particular, a heat treatment of the patterned block. Claim 30 further defines the type of metallization as based on a silver paste. Claims 31 and 32 further require that the ablative etching be carried out using a laser.

Claim 33 defines a method of manufacturing a signal filter including heat treating after patterning. The patterned block is formed by selective ablation of a heat treated, metal encased block.

Claims 34-36 are dependent on claim 33 and define specific embodiments of the invention. Claims 34 and 36 require that the ablative etching be carried out using a laser. Claim 35 requires that in the second heating step the patterned block be raised to a temperature sufficient to improve filter (signal) insertion loss.

Claim 37 defines a method of manufacturing a signal filter by using laser ablation on a specially shaped and metal encased ceramic block to form a pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas on the block followed by heat treatment of the patterned block.

Claim 38 defines a method of manufacturing a batch of duplexer signal filters by using laser ablation on specially shaped and metal coated ceramic blocks to form a pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas on each block, and using heat treatment of the patterned block.

## 7. Argument - 37 CFR §1.192(c)(7)

### (a) None of the Rejections Present a *Prima Facie* Case of Obviousness.

The appellants' inventive efforts in this case are in the field of monoblock ceramic signal filters. In particular, the invention is directed to a method of preparing monoblock filters by coating surfaces of a specially shaped ceramic block with a conductor and ablative etching a selected portion of the coated surface such that the resulting unmetallized areas are recessed into the ceramic monoblock.

All of the pending claims are rejected as obvious (35 U.S.C. §103), and the principal reference for all the rejections is the Takei patent. The Takei patent does not teach or suggest carrying out the ablative etching such that the unmetallized areas are recessed into the block ceramic material.

The Takei patent includes a sentence referring to using a laser to remove coatings (7:34-39), but neither suggests nor implies using laser irradiation to create recessed unmetallized areas. The Examiner incorrectly concluded that the Takei patent somehow associates any recessed areas to ablation (26 March Final Office Action, Paper No.13, p. 3, lines 3-4, p. 5, lines 7-10). First, the Takei feature - 43a identified by the Examiner as a recess is, instead, a hole (See Takei patent FIG. 27). If Takei et al. do show any features that could properly be labeled a "recess" into the ceramic, the best candidates are the various levels shown on FIG. 37 and numbered 50a and 50b. The Takei patent labels features 50a and 50b as "depressions" (15:7-15), possibly implying that these features are molded. The depressions 50a and 50b bear metallization 7a and 7b, respectively. Depressions 50a and 50b are, therefore, not unmetallized areas as called for in the present claims.

It is possible that the Takei patent was identified by keyword searching for the term "recess." The Takei patent uses the term "recess" in several places in reference to the two-dimensional layout of the metal coating. For example, at 12:59-60, the Takei patent refers to recesses 40a and 40b in FIG. 27. These features 40a and 40b are clearly a reference to two-dimensional locations on the flat, level surface of the dielectric body. In contrast, the present claims call for a "recess" into the block.

In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. §103, the Examiner bears the initial burden of presenting a *prima facie* case of obviousness. See *In re Rijckaert*, 9 F.3d 1531, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1955 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself would appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 26 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Rinehart*, 531 F.2d 1048, 189 U.S.P.Q. 143 (C.C.P.A. 1976). This is not to say, however, that the claimed invention must expressly be suggested in any one of, or all of, the references. Rather, the test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *Cable Electric Products, Inc. v. Genmark, Inc.*, 770 F.2d 1015, 226 U.S.P.Q. 881 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Kaslow*, 707 F.2d 1366, 217 U.S.P.Q. 1089 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 U.S.P.Q. 871 (C.C.P.A. 1981). Here the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The claimed invention must be considered as a whole. In determining obviousness it is not relevant that some or all aspects of the claim may have been otherwise known in the art. *Jones v. Hardy*, 220 U.S.P.Q. 1021 (Fed. Cir. 1984). While a reference may be utilized for all that it teaches, focusing upon isolated portions of the reference or picking and choosing only that which supports a holding of obviousness is improper. Pertinent in this regard also are the cases of *Panduit Corp. v. Dennison Mfg. Co.*, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1593, 1602 (Fed. Cir. 1987), and *In re Wesslau*, 147 U.S.P.Q. 391 (C.C.P.A. 1965). Accordingly, the very limited and cursory discussion of device fabrication present in the Takei patent does not warrant a liberal extension to undisclosed features. Indeed, the single paragraph surrounding the five-line passage of the Takei patent cited by the Examiner (i.e., 7:35-39) is the only portion of the Takei patent discussing dielectric body fabrication.

(b) Claim 27 Would Not Have Been Obvious to One of Ordinary Skill in View of the Takei Patent.

Claim 27 defines a method of manufacturing a signal filter by using ablation on a specially shaped and metal coated ceramic block to form a pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas on the block. The ablation is completed such that the unmetallized areas are recessed into the block.

The method of Claim 27 requires the use of ablation on a specially shaped and conductor coated ceramic block to form a pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas on the block. Claim 27 further requires that the step of ablatively etching creates unmetallized areas that are recessed into the block.

The Takei patent does not teach or suggest forming filters by ablative etching to create unmetallized areas recessed into the block of ceramic material. To the extent the Takei patent can even be read to include recessed areas, there is no discussion of how such areas are formed. The Takei patent uses the term "depressions" to describe dielectric body contours, a reference which suggests such features are molded into the body (15:7-15).

The logical transition from the teachings of Takei et al. to the presently claimed method is lacking — such transition cannot be found within the four corners of this reference even by inference. The rejection of claim 27 should not be sustained.

(c) Claims 28, 29 and 33-37 (subgroup I) Are Indeed Patentable Over the Applied References.

Claims 28-37 have been rejected as a group. Pursuant to 37 CFR §1.192(c)(6) Applicants state that these claims do not stand or fall together. Without conceding patentable distinction for purposes other than this appeal, claims 28, 29, 33-37 can be discussed together. The claims 28, 29 and 33-37 (subgroup I) are separately patentable from subgroup II at least because the subgroup I claims require an additional post-etching heating step.

Claims 28, 29 and 33-37 each define a method for making a signal filter including ablative etching of a heat treated, coated block followed by a second heat treatment of the patterned block. The rejection of these claims on the basis of the Takei patent in view of the De Lillo patent is clearly unwarranted.

Claims 28, 29 and 33-37 call for ablation to form unmetallized areas recessed into the block. Both claims 28 and 33 also call for forming a pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas on the block. As noted above, the Takei patent fails to teach or suggest this feature. The De Lillo patent offers nothing to cure this critical defect in the primary reference.

The Examiner's contention that the De Lillo patent "teaches the step of heat-treating the patterned block..." is also not supportable (26 March Office Action, Paper No.13, p. 3, lines 14-15). The teachings of De Lillo et al. are neither the same nor analogous to the presently claimed methods. The De Lillo patent concerns the processing of a nine-layer multi-material subassembly. At 9:40-43, De Lillo teaches using nine layers of R03010 (Rogers Corporation). R03010 material is a ceramic-filled PTFE composite. The PTFE-composite construction is confirmed at 5:35. The nine-layer plastic-with-ceramic subassembly of the De Lillo patent cannot be described as a ceramic block.

Indeed, in Paper 13, the Examiner cites a passage of the De Lillo patent (at 10:1-4) that concerns heating not a block filter, but instead a lamination subassembly. A complete review of the De Lillo patent reveals a process that includes dozens of heating steps overall and multiple heating steps for each layer. Each layer is separately processed, multilayer subassemblies are separately processed and finally a complete laminate is plated and reprocessed.

The multi-material and several-layer constructions of the De Lillo patent relate neither to the present invention nor the Takei patent. Even if one accepts for the

purpose of argument that the De Lillo patent is somehow related to either the Takei patent or the claimed invention, the De Lillo patent calls for so many different heating steps that it is unreasonable to select only one for application against the present claims.

For the same reasons that the De Lillo patent does not suggest the claimed heating step, the De Lillo patent is also not properly combinable with the Takei patent. The functional and structural elements of the De Lillo multilayer assembly are entirely different and are not combinable with the elements of the Takei filter. It has long been recognized that references are not properly combinable where none of the cited references suggests the desirability of the inventive combination. See *Application of Imperator*, 179 U.S.P.Q. 730 (C.C.P.A. 1973) cited by the C.A.F.C. for the same proposition in the cases of *In re Sernaker*, 217 U.S.P.Q. 1 (1983) and *In re Gordon*, 221 U.S.P.Q. 1125 (1984). One of ordinary skill could not have found any motivation within the four corners of either of these references for the combination.

Claims 29 and 35 define a method for making a signal filter including ablative etching of a heat treated, coated block followed by a second heat treatment of the patterned block wherein the second heat treatment includes heating to a temperature sufficient to reduce filter insertion loss. Claims 29 and 35 are patentable over the Takei and De Lillo patent combination for the reasons noted above, and also because neither reference makes any connection between a desired heat treatment temperature and insertion loss.

Claim 37 defines a method of manufacturing a signal filter by using laser ablation on a specially shaped and coated ceramic block to form a pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas on the block, followed by heat treatment of the patterned block. The rejection of claim 37 based on the combination of the Takei patent in view of the De Lillo patent is not sustainable for the reasons presented above. Neither patent reference teaches forming a pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas with a laser such that unmetallized areas are recessed into the block.

(d) Claims 30-32 (subgroup II) Are Patentable Over the Applied References.

Claims 28-37 have been rejected as a group. Pursuant to 37 CFR §1.192(c)(6) Applicants state that these claims do not stand or fall together. Without conceding patentable distinction for purposes other than this appeal, claims 30-32 can be discussed together. Claims 30-32 do not require an additional heat treatment step following lasing as require for the claims of subgroup I.

Claims 30-32 are dependent on claim 27 and rejected as obvious based on the combination of the Takei patent in view of the De Lillo patent. Although the Examiner grouped the rejection of claims 30-32 with the Takei-De Lillo patent combination, the Final Office Action appears to rely only on the Takei patent (26 March Office Action, Paper No.13, p. 3, lines 9-22, 19-20 and p. 4, lines 1-3). Claims 30-32 are dependent on claim 27 and patentable over the Takei-De Lillo patent combination for the reasons noted above.

(e) Claim 38 Is Patentable Over the Applied References.

Claim 38 defines a method of manufacturing a batch of signal filters using the steps described above, but also requiring a pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas that include a transmitter pad, an antenna pad and a receiver pad. Claim 38 reflects that the present invention is specially suited for creating complicated filters in high volumes. Claim 38 is rejected as obvious on the basis of the Takei patent in view of the De Lillo patent and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,512,866 to Vangala et al. The Vangala patent is cited to show the transmitter, antenna and receiver pad features. The Vangala patent does not cure any of the defects of the primary Takei patent reference discussed above, however. Furthermore, the Vangala patent does not discuss steps for higher volume manufacturing as defined in claim 38. The pending rejection of claim 38 is accordingly not sustainable.

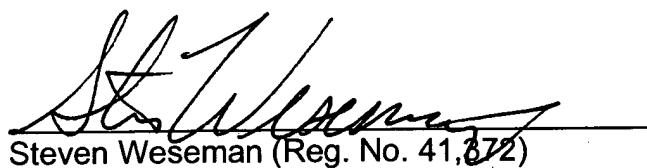
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**8. Conclusion**

The applied references do not make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to any of the claims on appeal. Accordingly, the present rejection of all claims is not sustainable.

Reversal of the rejection is believed to be in order.

Respectfully Submitted,



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Steven Weseman (Reg. No. 41,872)

CTS Wireless Components  
171 Covington Drive  
Bloomingdale, Illinois 60108  
(630) 924-3790; (630) 295-6603 – Facsimile

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this REVISED APPEAL BRIEF (in triplicate) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail on 7 June 2004 in an envelope addressed to Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.



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Steven Weseman

### Appeal Brief Appendix

#### **The Claims on Appeal – Serial No. 09/802,420**

27. A method of manufacturing an RF ceramic filter comprising the steps of:  
forming a block of ceramic material having an outer surface with at least one pair  
of opposing sides and defining a plurality of through holes extending between the  
opposing sides;  
covering the block with a conductive coating;  
heat treating the coated block; and  
ablatively etching a selected area of the heat-treated coated block to form a  
pattern of metallized and unmetallized areas on the block,  
wherein the step of ablatively etching is carried out such that the unmetallized areas are  
recessed into the block of ceramic material.

28. The method according to claim 27 further comprising the step of heat  
treating the patterned block.

29. The method according to claim 27 further comprising the step of heat  
treating the patterned block to a temperature sufficient to reduce the filter insertion loss.

30. The method according to claim 27 wherein the step of covering the block  
with a conductive coating includes contacting the block with a silver paste.

31. The method according to claim 27 wherein the step of ablatively etching  
the block is carried out using a laser beam.

32. The method according to claim 27 wherein the step of ablatively etching  
the block is carried out using a scanning laser.

33. A method of manufacturing an RF ceramic filter comprising the steps of:  
providing a ceramic block having an outer surface with at least one pair of  
opposing sides and defining a plurality of through holes extending between the  
opposing sides;

encasing the block with a conductive coating;  
heat treating the coated block;  
ablatively etching the conductive coating and a portion of the ceramic block from  
selected areas of the heat-treated coated block to form a pattern of metallized and

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unmetallized recessed areas on the block; and

heat treating the patterned block.

34. The method according to claim 33 wherein the step of ablatively etching the block is carried out using a scanning laser.

35. The method according to claim 33 further comprising the step of heat treating the patterned block to a temperature sufficient to reduce the filter insertion loss.

36. The method according to claim 33 wherein the step of ablatively etching the block is carried out using a laser beam.

37. A method of manufacturing an RF ceramic filter comprising the steps of:

providing a block of ceramic material;

encasing the block with a conductive coating;

heat treating the coated block;

ablatively etching with a laser selected areas of the heat-treated coated block to form a pattern of unmetallized recessed areas and unablated metallized areas on the block; and

heat treating the patterned block.

38 (amended). A method of manufacturing an RF ceramic filter comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a ceramic block having an outer surface with at least one pair of opposing sides and defining a plurality of through holes extending between the opposing sides;

(b) encasing the block with a conductive coating;

(c) heat treating the coated block;

(d) ablatively etching with a laser the conductive metal coating and a portion of the ceramic block from selected areas of the heat-treated coated block to form a pattern of metallized and unmetallized recessed areas on the block,

wherein the pattern of metallized and unmetallized recessed areas includes a transmitter pad, an antenna pad and a receiver pad;

repeating steps (a) through (d) to make a plurality of patterned blocks and thereafter heat treating the plurality of patterned blocks.